

Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1825.

[NO. 409.]

VIII.—45.]

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
at the Office of the Observer, in the
City of Fayetteville, N. C.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per
line the first, and 20 cents for each succeeding
line. Advertisers are requested to state
the extent, and charged accordingly.
The Editor must be paid.

To Rent.

Warehouse occupied by the sub-
scriber, and containing 100 bales of
cotton, for rent, on Monday the 18th day
of April, at 5 o'clock, by
W. F. & B. SALTER.

Notice.

Property of Mr. J. Cole, dec'd, will be
sold at Public Auction, at the
Court House, on Monday the 18th day
of April, at 10 o'clock, by
WM. NOTT, Adm'r.

For Sale, Brandy, &c.

James Kyle, Agent, for the sale of
the late arrivals, for sale by
WILLINGS & CO.

IN STORE,

James Kyle, Agent, for the sale of
the late arrivals, for sale by
WILLINGS & CO.

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Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEBRON and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests Hand Boxes
10 Cases Whitmore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons
And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and
Imitation COMBS, just received, and
for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.
March 31, 1825.—8-11

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New
York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Car-
olina and schooner Industry, a large and exten-
sive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with
an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c.—
All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable
terms than usual—Country Merchants and others,
would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:
Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marcellus Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped Muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Lithorn and straw Bonnets
Cambric and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do
JAMES KYLE.
Fayetteville, March 29.—8-11

Superior Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county,
North-Carolina, near the Great Stuge Road,
leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, eight miles
north of Charlotte, keeps constantly on hand Cotton
Gins, made on the most improved plan, of the
best materials; and he will warrant his work to be
as faithfully executed, and his Gins perform as well
as any made in the state. Orders from any part of
the state, will be thankfully received, and prompt-
ly attended to. Orders should be sent on as early
as possible.
BENJAMIN P. ALEXANDER
November 5—390—6team

100 Tons Log Wood,

For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept. 30—38211.

The Phoenix Nail Manufacturing Com-

pany of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent,
Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply
of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes,
and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold
at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phoenix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3.—5111.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging

2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by
J. HUSKE.

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,

Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. VALLETT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9—7911.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
Continued.

From the tranquility to which he now
gladly turned, he was soon called by the
war with Austria, declared April 20th,
1792, and in which he was, at once, ap-
pointed one of three Major Generals to
command the French armies. His labors,
in the beginning of this war, which he did
not approve, were very severe, and the ob-
stacles he surmounted, some of which
were purposely thrown in his way by the
factions of the capital, were grave and al-
arming. But the Jacobins at Paris were
now a well organized body, and were fast
maturing their arrangements to overturn
the Constitution. Violences of almost e-
very degree of atrocity were become com-
mon, and that public order, of which La-
fayette had never ceased to speak on all
suitable occasions, no longer existed.—
Under these circumstances, he felt that
his silence would be an abandonment of the
principles to the support of which he had
devoted his life; and with a courage which
few men in any age have been able to show,
and with a temperance, which has always
kept his conduct on one even line, he wrote
a letter to the Convention, dated June 16,
in which he plainly denounced the growing
faction of the Jacobins, and called on the
constituted authorities to put a stop to the
atrocities this faction was openly promot-
ing. In the course of this letter, he dared
to say; "Let the royal authority be un-
touched, for it is guaranteed by the consti-
tution; let it be independent, for its inde-
pendence is one of the springs of our lib-
erty; let the king be respected, for he is in-
vested with the majesty of the nation; let
him choose a ministry that shall wear the
chains of no faction; and if traitors exist,
let them perish only under the sword of the
law." There was not another man in
France, who would have dared to take such
a step, at such a time; and it required all
Lafayette's vast influence to warrant him in
expressing such opinions and feelings, or to
protect him afterwards.

At first the Jacobins seemed to shrink
from a contest with him. He had said to
the Assembly, "Let the reign of clubs, ab-
olished by you, give place to the reign of
the law," and they almost doubted whether
he had not yet power enough to effect what
he counselled. They began, therefore, as
soon as the letter had been read, by denying
its authenticity; they declared it, in short, to
be a forgery. As soon as Lafayette heard
of this, he came to Paris, and avowed it
at the bar of the Assembly. The
twentieth of June, however, had over-
thrown the Constitution before his arri-
val; and, therefore, though he stood with
an air of calm command amidst its ruins,
and vindicated it as proudly as ever, he
was, after all, surrounded only by those
who had triumphed over it. He could not
succeed, therefore, and returned to his ar-
my on the borders of the low countries.
But the army, too, was now infected. He
endeavored to assure himself of its fidelity,
and proposed to the soldiers to swear anew
to the Constitution. A very large propor-
tion refused, and it immediately became
apparent, from the movements, both at Pa-
ris and in the army, that he was no longer
safe. His adversaries, who, for his letter,
were determined and interested to ruin him,
were his judges; and they belonged to a
party, which was never known to devote a
victim without consummating the sacrifice.
On the 17th of August, therefore, accom-
panied by three of his general officers, A-
lexandre Laverre, Latour Maubourg, and
Bureau de Puzy, he left the army, and in
a few hours was beyond the limits of France.
His general purpose was, to reach the ter-
ritory of the republic of Holland, which
was quite near; and from that point either
rally the old constitutional party, or pass to
Switzerland or the United States, where he
should be joined by his family. That he
did not leave France, while any hope re-
mained for him, is certain, since, before his
escape was known at Paris, a decree accus-
ing him of high treason, which was then
equivalent to an order for his execution,
was carried in the Assembly by a large ma-
jority.

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Lafayette and his companions hoped to
avoid the enemy's posts, but they did not
succeed. They were seized the same night
by an Austrian patrol; and soon afterwards
recognised. They were not treated as pris-
oners of war, which was the only quality
in which they could have been arrested
and detained; but were exposed to dis-
graceful indignities, because they had been
the friends of the Constitution. After be-
ing detained, therefore, a short time by
the Austrians, they were given up to the
Prussians, who, because their fortresses
were nearer, were supposed to be able to
receive and guard them more conveniently.
At first, they were confined at Wesel on
the Rhine, and afterwards in dungeons at
Magdeburg. But the Prussians, at last,
became unwilling to bear the odium of such
unlawful and disgraceful treatment of pris-
oners of war, entitled to every degree of
respect from their rank and character; but
especially from the manner in which they
had been taken. They, therefore, gave
them up again to the Austrians, who finally
transferred them to the dark and damp
dungeons in the citadel of Olmutz. The
sufferings to which Lafayette was here ex-
posed, in the mere spirit of a barbarous re-
venge, are almost incredible. He was
warned, that he would never again see any
thing but the four walls of his dungeon;
that he would never receive news of events
or persons; that his name would be un-
known in the citadel, and that in all ac-
counts of him sent to court, he would be
designated only by a number; that he would
never receive any notice of his family, or
of the existence of his fellow prisoners.
At the same time, knives and forks were
removed from him, as he was officially in-
formed, that his situation was one which
would naturally lead him to suicide.
His sufferings, indeed, proved almost
beyond his strength. The want of air and
decent food, and the loathsome dampness
and filth of his dungeon, brought him more
than once to the borders of the grave.—
His frame was wasted with diseases, of
which for a long period, not the slightest
notice was taken; and, on one occasion he
was reduced so low, that his hair fell from
him entirely by the excess of his sufferings.
At the same time, his estates in France
were confiscated, his wife cast into prison,
and Fayetteville, as adherence to the Con-
stitution was called, was punished with death.

*One principal reason of the vindictive spirit of
the Austrian Government towards Lafayette, is, no
doubt, to be sought in the circumstance, that, as
the leader of the early part of the French Revolu-
tion, he brought on those events, which led to the
overthrow of the Monarchy, and the death of the
Queen, who was an Austrian.

(We are compelled to stop here till next week.
Mr. Clay's long letter, which follows, is of more
immediate importance.)

MR. CLAY TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the people of the Congressional District com-
posed of the Counties of Fayette, Woodford,
and Clarke, in Kentucky.

The relations of your representative and
of your neighbor, in which I have so long
stood, and in which I have experienced so
many strong proofs of your confidence, at-
tachment and friendship, having just been
terminated, and the other suspended,
I avail myself of the occasion on taking,
I hope a temporary, leave of you, to ex-
press my unfeigned gratitude for all your
favours, and to assure you that I shall cher-
ish a fond and unceasing recollection of
them. The extraordinary circumstances
in which, during the late session of Con-
gress, I have been placed, and the unmer-
ited animadversions which I have brought
upon myself, for an honest and faithful
discharge of my public duty, form an addi-
tional motive for this appeal to your candor
and justice. If, in the office which I
have just left, I have abused your confi-
dence and betrayed your interests, I can-
not deserve your support in that on the du-
ties of which I have now entered. On the
contrary, should it appear that I have been
assailed without just cause, and that mis-
guided zeal and interested passions have
singled me out as a victim, I cannot doubt
that I shall continue to find, in the enlight-
ened tribunal of the public, that cheering
countenance and impartial judgment, with-
out which a public servant cannot possibly
discharge with advantage the trust confi-
ded to him.

It is known to you, that my name had
been presented, by the respectable states of
Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri,
for the office of President, to the consid-
eration of the American public, and that it
had attracted some attention in other quar-
ters of the Union. When, early in Novem-
ber last, I took my departure from the dis-
trict to repair to this city, the issue of the
Presidential election before the people was
unknown. Events, however, had then so
far transpired as to render it highly prob-
able that there would be no election by the
people, and that I should be excluded from
the House of Representatives. It became,
therefore, my duty to consider, and to make
up an opinion on, the respective pretensions
of the three gentlemen that might be re-
turned, and at that early period I stated to
Dr. Drake, one of the Professors in the
Medical School of Transylvania University,
and to John J. Crittenden, Esq. of
Frankfort, my determination to support
Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson.
I wrote to Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cin-
cinnati, about the same time, and mention-
ed certain objections to the election of Mr.
Crawford, (among which was that of his
continued ill health,) that appeared to me
almost insuperable. During my journey
hither, and up to near Christmas, it re-
mained uncertain whether Mr. Crawford
or I would be returned to the House of Re-
presentatives. Up to near Christmas, all
our information made it highly probable
that the vote of Louisiana would be given to
me, and that I should consequently be re-
turned, to the exclusion of Mr. Crawford.
And, whilst that probability was strong, I
communicated to Mr. Senator Johnston,
from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow
my name, in consequence of the small num-
ber of votes by which it would be carried
into the House, if I were returned, to con-
stitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an
election in the House of Representatives.

During the month of December, and the
greater part of January, strong professions
of high consideration, and of unbounded
admiration of me, were made to my friends,
in the greatest profusion, by some of the
active friends of all the returned candidates.
Every body professed to regret, after I was
excluded from the House, that I had not
been returned to it. I seemed to be the
favorite of every body. Describing my si-
tuation to a distant friend, I said to him, I
am enjoying whilst alive, the posthumous
honors which are usually awarded to the
venerated dead. A person not acquainted
with human nature would have been sur-
prised, in listening to these praises, that
the object of them had not been elected by
general acclamation. None made more or
warmer manifestations of these sentiments
of esteem and admiration, than some of the
friends of Gen. Jackson. None were so re-
served as those of Mr. Adams; under an
opinion, (as I have learnt since the election)
which they early imbibed, that the western
vote would be only influenced by its own
sense of public duty; and that, if its judg-
ment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams,
nothing which they could do would secure
it to him. These professions and mani-
festations were taken by me for what they
were worth. I knew that the sunbeams
would quickly disappear, after my opinion
should be ascertained, and that they would
be succeeded by a storm; although I did
not foresee exactly how it would burst upon
my poor head. I found myself trans-
formed from a candidate before the people,
into an elector for the people. I delib-
erately examined the duties incident to this
new attitude, and weighed all the facts be-
fore me, upon which my judgment was to
be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness
of any of the heated partisans of the respec-
tive candidates suggested a tardiness in the
declaration of my intention, I believed that
the new relation in which I was placed to
the subject, imposed on me an obligation to
pay some respect to delicacy and decorum.

Meanwhile that very reserve supplied
allment to newspaper criticism. The crit-
ics could not comprehend how a man
standing as I had stood toward the other
gentlemen, should be restrained, by a sense
of propriety, from instantly fighting under
the banners of one of them, against the
others. Letters were issued from the man-
ufactory at Washington, to come back, af-
ter performing long journeys, for Wash-
ington consumption. These letters im-
puted to "Mr. Clay and his friends a mys-
terious air, a portentous silence," &c. From
dark and distant hints the progress was eas-
y to open and bitter denunciation. An-
onymous letters, full of menace and abuse,
were almost daily poured in on me. Per-
sonal threats were communicated to me,
through friendly organs, and I was kindly
apprised of all the glories of village effigia
which awaited me. A systematic attack
was simultaneously commenced upon me
from Boston to Charleston, with an object,
present and future, which it was impossi-
ble to mistake. No man but myself could
know the nature, extent and variety of
means which were employed to awe and
influence me. I bore them, I trust, as your
representative ought to have borne them,
and as became me. Then followed the
letter, afterwards adopted as his own by
Mr. Kremer, to the Columbia Observer,
With its character and contents you are
well acquainted. When I saw that letter,
alleged to be written by a member of the
very House over which I was presiding,
who was so far designated as to be escribed
as belonging to a particular delegation,
by name, a member with whom I might be
daily exchanging, at least on my part,
friendly salutations, and who was possibly
receiving from me constantly acts of cour-
tesy and kindness, I felt that I could no
longer remain silent. A crisis appeared
to me to have arisen in my public life. I
issued my card. I ought not to have put
in it the last paragraph, because, although
it does not necessarily imply the resort to
a personal combat, it admits of that con-
struction; nor will I conceal that such a
possible issue was within my contemplation.
I owe it to the community to say, that
whatever heretofore I may have done, or
by inevitable circumstances, might be forced
to do, no man in it holds in deeper ab-
horrence than I do, that pernicious prac-
tice. Condemned as it must be by the
judgment and philosophy, to say nothing
of the religion, of every thinking man, it is
an affair of feeling about which we cannot,
although we should, reason. Its true cor-
rective will be found when all shall unite,
as all ought to unite, in its unqualified pro-
scription.

A few days after the publication of my
card, "Another Card," under Mr. Kre-
mer's name, was published in the Intelli-
gencer. The night before, as I was volun-
tarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from
Tennessee, and the Biographer of Gen.
Jackson (who boarded in the end of this
city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer
took up his abode, a distance of about two
miles and a half) was closeted for some
time with him. Mr. Kremer is entitled to
great credit for having overcome all the
disadvantages, incident to his early life
and want of education, and forced his way
to the honorable station of a member of the
House of Representatives. Ardent in his
attachment to the cause which he had es-
poused, Gen. Jackson is his idol, and of his
blind zeal others have availed themselves,
and have made him their dupe and their
instrument. I do not pretend to know the
object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state
the fact as it was communicated to me, and
leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is
composed with some care and no little art,
and he is made to avow in it, though some-
what equivocally, that he is the author of
the letter to the Colum. Observer. To Mr.
Crowninshield, a member from Massachu-
setts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he
declared that he was not the author of that
letter. In his card, he draws a clear line
of separation between my friends and me,
acquitting them, and undertaking to make
good his charges, in that letter, only so far
as I was concerned. The purpose of this
discrimination is obvious. At that time
the election was undecided, and it was
therefore as important to abstain from im-
putations against my friends, as it was po-
litical to fix them upon me. If they could
be made to believe that I had been perfid-
ious, in the transport of their indignation
they might have been carried to the sup-
port of Gen. Jackson. I received the Na-
tional Intelligencer, containing Mr. Kre-
mer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of
its distribution,) on the morning of its pub-
lication. As soon as I read the card, I
took my resolution. The terms of it clear-
ly implied that it had not entered into his
conception to have a personal affair with
me; and I should have justly exposed my-
self to universal ridicule, if I had sought
one with him. I determined to lay the
matter before the House and respectfully
to invite an investigation of my conduct.
I accordingly made a communication to
the House, on the same day, the motives
for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in
his place, and, when I sat down, rose and
stated that he was prepared and willing to
substantiate his charges against me. This
was his voluntary declaration, unprompted
by his aiders and abettors, who had no op-
portunity of previous consultation with him
on that point. Here was an issue public

and solemnly joined, in which the accused invoked an inquiry into serious charges against him, and the accuser professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued, on the next day, which occupied the greater part of it, during which Mr. Kremer declared to Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to Mr. Little, of Maryland, a friend of Gen. Jackson, as they have testified, "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his letter was never intended to convey the idea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, has testified to the same declarations of Mr. Kremer.

A message was also conveyed to me, during the discussions, through a member of the House, to ascertain if I would be satisfied with an explanation which was put on paper and shown me, and which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing, in his place, to make. I replied that the matter was in the possession of the House. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, put it in his pocket, and that he advised Mr. Kremer to take no step without the approbation of his friends. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an adjournment of the House, on information which he received of the probability of Mr. K's making a satisfactory atonement on the next day, for the injury which he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made, if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty. The House decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until the next day to appoint it by ballot. In the mean time Mr. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends, and I heard no more of the apology. A committee was appointed of seven gentlemen, of whom not one was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I received no summons or notification from the committee from its first organization to its final dissolution, but Mr. Kremer was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment he pleased to stop here and contemplate his posture his relation to the House and to me, and the high obligations under which he had voluntarily placed himself. He was a member of one of the most august assemblies upon earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patriotic bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. He had chosen, in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehended delegations from several highly respectable states. If true, that presiding officer merited not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled the House—He challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boldly accepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation. The committee, appointed by the House itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to execute his pledge, publicly given in his proper place, and also previously given in the public prints. Here is the theatre of the alleged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was here fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if there were any. Here all the proofs were concentrated. Mr. Kremer was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action, by consistency of character; by duty to his constituents—to his country; by that of redeeming his solemn pledge; by his anxious wish for the success of his favorite, whose interests could not fail to be advanced by supporting his atrocious charges. But Mr. Kremer had now the benefit of the advice of his friends. He had no proofs, for the plainest of all reasons, because there was no truth in his charges. They saw that to attempt to establish them, and to fail, as he must fail, in the attempt, might lead to an exposure of the conspiracy, of which he was the organ. They advised therefore that he should make a retreat, and their adroitness suggested that in an objection to that jurisdiction of the House, which had been admitted, and in the popular topics of the freedom of the press, his duty to his constituents, and the inequality in the condition of the Speaker of the House and a member on the floor, plausible means might be found to deceive the ignorant, and conceal his disgrace. A laboured communication was accordingly prepared by them, in Mr. Kremer's name, and transmitted to the committee, founded upon these suggestions. Thus the valiant champion, who had boldly stepped forward, and promised, as a Representative of the people, to "cry aloud and spare not," forgot all his gratuitous gallantry and boasted patriotism, and sunk at once into profound silence.

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave on the Presidential election. The first inquiry which it behoved me to make was, as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the House, from the colleges. General Jackson obtained 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what, weight? If the Constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the Constitu-

tion would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the House of Representatives. The Constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a President." Thus, a discretion is necessarily invested in the House; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment.—The fact, therefore, that one of the three persons was the highest returned, not being, by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the House, it still remains to determine what is the true degree of weight belonging to it? It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that in this form it should control the judgment of the House. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different, but more imposing shape. Let me analyze it.—There are certain States the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicates their wish that he should be the President. Their votes amount in number to 99, out of the 261 electoral votes of the whole Union. These 99 do not, and cannot, of themselves, make the President. If the fact of particular states giving 99 votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine of instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint. The States, therefore, who gave those 99 votes may, in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed their representatives in the House to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed, in the choice of a President. But most clearly the representatives coming from other states, which gave no part of those 99 votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the States which gave the 99 votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have the right to instruct the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were, nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges, were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted.—And yet the argument combated requires that the delegation from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North Carolina nor Maryland, should be instructed by, and give an effect to the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, those delegations felt themselves authorized to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and felt themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate representatives themselves feel it their duty to make?

Is the fact, then, of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. Here are 24 communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard and kindly regarded by the others; but it cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of ninety-nine out of two hundred and sixty-one electors is entitled to very great attention, but that will cannot be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors, who have manifested a different will. To give it such controlling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the Republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162, nor any one of the 162 electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion, addressed to all, and to each of them, but it is binding and obligatory upon none. It follows, then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the House was called upon to weigh, in making up its judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been regulated by the extent of the plurality.—As between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the General and Mr. Crawford it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made that upon the supposition of an equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality. With these views of the relative state of the vote, with which the three returned

candidates entered the House, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the House with only four votes more than one candidate not returned, and upon whose case, therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality operated with strong, though not decisive force, I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a solemn public duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only consulted. It appeared to me that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends, in all their regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature which would have deserved examination, if happily, in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced. He had been ill near eighteen months; and although I am aware that his actual condition was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw and heard. He may, and I ardently hope will, recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the Executive administration of this great Republic on the doubtful contingency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously afflicted.—Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that if the votes of the Western States, given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract in the House the decision of the contest, to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and, possibly, to defeat an election altogether—the very worst result, I thought, that could happen. It appeared to me, then, that sooner or later we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and I thought that the earlier we got there the better for the country and for the House.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a Western President; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism, and magnanimity, displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did, and this brings me to the most important consideration, which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment. In speaking of Gen. Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it if I were capable of making the attempt; but I shall nevertheless speak of him as becomes me, with truth. I did not believe him so competent to discharge the various, intricate, and complex duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But to be qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a statesman. An individual may be a gallant and successful general, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist; and doubtless the union of all these characters in the person of a Chief Magistrate would be desirable; but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be President, unless he superadds that indispensable requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation, to the chief magistracy, of any person, that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualifications, I only intend to say that, whatever may be the success or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualifications be only military, that is an objection, and I think a decisive objection to his election. If General Jackson has exhibited, either in the councils of the Union, or in those of his own state, or in those of any other state or territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation. It would be as painful as it is unnecessary to recapitulate some of the incidents, which must be fresh in your recollection, of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper, and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was, in that extraordinary person, united a serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and throughout his whole life, a familiarity and acquaintance with business and civil transactions, which rarely cha-

racterize any human being. No man was ever more deeply penetrated than he was with profound respect for the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I hope I do no injustice to General Jackson, when I say, that I could not recognize, in his public conduct, those attainments for both civil government and military command, which cotemporaries and posterity have alike unanimously concurred in awarding as yet only to the father of his country. I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards General Jackson for his brilliant military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controlled, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to the hazardous indulgence of a feeling, however amiable and excellent that feeling may be when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, General Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that he should be placed in a situation where neither his fame nor the public interests would be advanced. General Jackson himself would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place, for which he thought him unfit. I felt myself sustained by his own reasoning, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which, speaking of the qualifications of our venerable Shelby for the Department of War, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I therefore hope he may not accept of the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not earn much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character." Such was my opinion of General Jackson, in reference to the Presidency. His convictions of Governor Shelby's unfitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of Secretary of War, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a President of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent: and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly there are other and many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry, but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent.

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a President, if I had been left freely to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty; but I was circumscribed, in the selection I had to make, to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had thought proper to present to the House of Representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to his competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, and long and greatly experienced in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service; extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information, which is to be acquired neither from books nor tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs; discreet and sagacious; he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw in his election the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated.

[Mr. Clay here examines the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky, and denies that it ought, under the circumstances, to have any influence on his vote. He says that the Members of the Legislature left their homes before the Members of Congress, and were not, therefore, better qualified to form an opinion in regard to public sentiment than he was. Moreover, he received a paper from a number of his constituents, requesting him to exercise his own judgment in giving his vote. He then proceeds:]

Entertaining these views of the election on which it was made my duty to vote, I felt myself bound, in the exercise of my best judgment, to prefer Mr. Adams; and I accordingly voted for him. I should have been highly gratified if it had not been my duty to vote on the occasion; but that was not my situation, and I did not choose to shrink from any responsibility which appertained to your Representative. Shortly after the election, it was rumored that Mr. Kremer was preparing a publication, and the preparations for it which were making excited much expectation. Accordingly, on the 26th of February, the address, under his name, to the "Electors of the ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania," made its appearance in the

Washington City Gazette. No man was the House, I am persuaded, who Mr. Kremer wrote one paragraph address, or of the plea, which was addressed to the committee, to the House. Those who composed and composed both papers, and poses, were just as well known as the House. The first observation called for by the address is the publication. That place was remote from the centre of Pennsylvania, near which Mr. Kremer's district resided, and in a paper having but a small circulation in it. It was also remarkable. The fact that it intended to nominate me for the office which I now hold, course of a few days, was then the publication of the address, doubt, made less with an intention to communicate information to the ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, than to affect the decision of the electors on the intended nomination, character and contents of that address. Messrs. George Kremer & Co., as it is, of assertion without inferences without premises, and a jocose, and quizzing conversation of my friends, to which I was and of which I had never heard, my intention to say much. In my own refutation, and the parties saw its abortive nature the next indignant countenance of every read and honorable member. Mr. Kremer had been made to hold himself ready "to prove, to the nation of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the facts which are contained in that letter, and that they concern the course of H. Clay." The object for excluding friends from this pledge has been But now the election was decided there no longer existed a motive, criminating between them and me, the only statements that are made address, having the semblance of relate rather to them than to me design was, by establishing like facts upon them, to make the re-act upon me.

Of the few topics of the address which I shall remark, the first accusation, brought forward against violating instructions. If the were true, who was the party guilty to whom was I amenable? If any instructions, they must be yours, since you only had the give them, and to you alone was sible. Without allowing hardly, you to hear of my vote, without know what your judgment was at duct, George Kremer & Co. charge the violator of instructions with bound to obey. If, instead of you are, and I hope always will be, observers of the conduct of your agents, jealous of your rights, and bent to protect and defend them, been ignorant and culpably gratuitous interposition as your at the honorable George Kremer, of Congressional district in Pennsylvania would have merited your most grateful acknowledgments. Even upon this, his arraignment of me was required for its support one small stance, which happens not to exist is, the fact of your having actually ed me to vote according to his plea. The relations in which I stood Adams constitute the next theme address, which I shall notice. I described as having assumed "a peculiar and decided hostility to tion of Mr. Adams," and expressed wards him are attributed to me, never used. I am made also referred to pamphlets and essays of great published by my friends in Kentucky course of the canvass. The unjust principle of holding me thus and may be tested by applying it to the General Jackson, in reference to tions issued, for example, from the bian Observer. That I was not of the election of Mr. Adams, when test was before the people, is most Neither was I in favour of that of Mr. Adams or General Jackson. That I anything against Mr. Adams, or the other gentlemen, inconsistent and honorable competition. I intended [Mr. Clay goes on to state that he been no serious disagreement between Adams and himself, and that they ver met without exchanging personalities. He states that he will, may best suit his own convenience, his long promise to work on the neg at Ghent. He resumes:]

The address proceeds to charge the support which I gave to Mr. Adams. The authors of the address do not state why it is unnatural, and therefore left to conjecture their Is it because Mr. Adams is from Pennsylvania, and I am a citizen of the State of New England? It is equally unnatural in the New States to support a citizen of the And, on the same principle, the States ought to be restrained from co-operating in the election of a citizen of New England. And, consequently the support which the last three have derived from New-England, which the Vice-President recently has been most unreasonably tendency of such reasoning would nationalize us, and to contract the Union within the narrow self of its own section. It would be

lead to the des For if it be support a citizen self must be u stories; all that that is bright must be unnatu mirable texture of all its p n. If there are between the South rests of not l and vigour, b and the East I close this ac h I proceed to on account of it, to invi er addressed b irtout, on the nes of both t been before the highest office. ssful. The uni sympathy self, I claim no fence which I was y which I was I have believe constituted auth been founde the superiority e my habit v ided to forget, critiating circu be preceding ful, he should If he were lo I never gave nds any reason in any conting as I thought, n add, no pers ver to be consi therefore, oug ed or chagrined No more th ed, that he did feel it to be after commenti used by me in a calm consid satisfy any pe ed in an offensi an offensive s er to Mr. Swa "No one beh management e in Congress possibility to hi constituents. by me; no se or cabals enter to a violation c tions received. concerted to imp our republican te that fundam ns the suprema On the contrary, before the peo the slightest y conscience st quietly with m ns of those wh eck an influen ty and merit." fence of hims by any chara e General. any such char suppose that nded to impute he describes; of his letter t Mr. Kremer's sed that others to refer to me did, he could n rable opinions observations of f; for, a suppo ed upon his ow that my lodgin subjected to a incompatible onorable condu designed any in believe that h ation of others they have a e entirely unw into no cabal ves; I enticee given or in members from Western States all of them as c an opinion on Mr. Arthurs and her gentlemen have, if I ha rt to repel an ble of dishonr is disinterestedly devoted country. It was be influenced control their v impair, but to e parity of our now I prostra the supram am entirely at tusions of the e him. The had never d your. If the he would e cause they ha et of any o the of making a use of Repre General ren yet risked him as never sac an effort to re his wrong in countrymen to e of this & Gen. Jac

the reasons. When have I failed to concur in awarding appropriate honours to those who on the sea or on the land have sustained the glory of our arms, if I could not always approve of the acts of some of them? It is true, that it has been my misfortune never to have repelled an invading foe, nor to have led my countrymen to victory. If I had, I should have left to others to proclaim and appreciate the deed. The General's destiny and mine have led us in different directions. In the civil employments of my country, to which I have been confined, I regret that the little service which I have been able to render it, falls far short of my wishes. But why this denunciation of those who have not repelled an invading foe, or led our armies to victory? At the very moment when he is inveighing against an objection to the election to the Presidency, founded upon the exclusive military nature of his merits, does he not perceive that he is establishing its validity by proscribing every man who has not successfully fought the public enemy? And that, by such a general proscription, and the requirement of successful military service as the only condition of civil preferment, the inevitable effect would be the ultimate establishment of a Military Government?

If the contents of the letter to Mr. Swartwout were such as justly to excite surprise, there were other circumstances not calculated to diminish it. Of all the citizens of the United States, that gentleman is one of the last to whom it was necessary to address any vindication of Gen. Jackson. He had given abundant evidence of his entire devotion to the cause of the General. He was here after the election, and was one of a committee who invited the General to a public dinner proposed to be given to him in this place. My letter to Judge Brook was published in the papers of this City on the 12th of February. The General's note declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout and others was published on the 14th in the National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he did not leave this City until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the General, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New-York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not as a "private communication," and not for the "public eye," as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication in New-York, on the 4th March, was then made, like Mr. Keener's address, with the view to its arrival in this City in time to affect my nomination to the Senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the Senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct and leave it to the condoning justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed for myself. This is the first, and I hope the last occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigor of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allayed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three-fourths of that time, with some interruptions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form. During this long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exacerbated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been suppressed. I have found in your attachment in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befall me. That I have often misconceived your interests is highly probable. That I have sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude.

Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Washington, March 29th, 1825.

FOREIGN.

Philadelphia, March 25.

By the ship Lancaster, arrived at this port from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 19th, and London to the 16th ult. inclusive. We annex articles of the latest date.

The adjourned debate in the British House of Commons, on Mr. Goulburn's bill for the suppression of Associations in Ireland, was brought to a close on the 15th. Mr. Canning delivered a copious speech on the subject and in favor of the bill. The ayes and noes were as follows—For bringing in the bill, 278—Against the motion, 123—majority 155.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle announces the intended dismemberment of Spain by France and Russia "by way of reprisal for the English recognition of South American Independence." We attach no credit to this statement.

From a Liverpool Price Current, Feb. 19.

The demand for Cotton since our last has been extremely animated, and speculators as well as the trade have bought freely at the following advance, viz. Pernams $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. Maranhams, $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb.; Bowedes, New Orleans and Alabama and Tennessee $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb.; Sea Islands, and 1 a lb., and Egyptian 1-2d per lb. East India Cotton no alteration. The public sales of Demarara yesterday went off with spirit at high prices, and holders of all descriptions are sanguine of further improvement. The total sales amount to 37,738 packages.

Tobacco.—Since last week, about 200 hhds. have changed hands at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ a lb per lb. on all sorts. The speculative demand for Turpentine has continued, and nearly 4000 bbls. have been sold at 11s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 12s 6d, which establishes a further advance in this article. Nothing doing in Tar of any description, but prices steady. The Grain market is dull, and wheat at a decline of 2d a 3d per bushel. And Flour goes off in small parcels at 24s a 26s in bond.

polite and gratifying attentions which they received at his hands.

A short letter has been published from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Eaton, in which he denies that he met with any gentleman, a former officer with him, at Washington, Penn. in November last; and says that the whole article of which he writes must be a fabrication, from beginning to end.

Melancholy Accident.—Drowned, on the 26th ult. near Smithville, Mr. John S. Springs, and his infant son Montesquie C. Springs.—Mr. S. was on his way to visit his aged parent, residing on Bald Head, when the boat he was in was unfortunately run down by the sloop Fair Haven.

Wilmington Recorder.

The subscriptions in Boston and other places in Massachusetts to the Bunker Hill Monument, amount to 35,287 dollars, exclusive of the 10,000 dollars granted by the state.

The U. S. ship North-Carolina, 74, Commodore ROBERTS, got under weigh from her anchorage in Hampton Roads, on the 26th ult. at 3 o'clock, P. M. and passed Cape Henry light at half-past 6, with a fine breeze from the N. W.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 22d ult. Mr. Malcom Buie, of Robeson county, to Miss Ann Clarke, daughter of David Clarke, Esq.

Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Ray to Miss Margaret Kay, daughter of Mr. John Ray, all of this county.

And, on the 31st ult. at the residence of Neil Clarke, Esq. on Cape Fear River, by the Rev. Allan McDougald, Mr. Gilbert Clarke to Miss Anne Clarke, all of this county.

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Green, Jonathan P. Sneed, Esq. of Hillsborough, to Miss Sarah Ann Lucas, of Chatham.

On the 2d inst. Mr. George Howard, editor of the "Free Press," to Miss Alice C. Thurston, all of Halifax.

On the 29th ult. M. W. Dunnivant, editor and proprietor of the "Warrenton Reporter," to Miss Elizabeth B. Stiner.

[Much joy and great increase of patronage to our worthy brothers.]

DIED.

In Fingston, Jamaica, Nancy Lawton, a colored woman, aged about one hundred and forty years. She supped here Feb 16, when Port Royal was sunk by an earthquake, in 1692.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED.—On the 1st. inst. Steam Boat HENRIETTA, with 15 hhds. and 2 bbls. sugar; 27 bags coffee; 2 hhds. and 1 bbl. molasses; 25 bbls. whiskey; 40 bbls. run 547 bars Iron, and 3 bundles chains; 20 hides; 30 pieces bagging; 11 rolls leather 4 crates and 1 cask crockery; 83 boxes, casks, 5 bales, 12 barrels and 19 trunks sundries.

Tow Boat Commodore Perry, with 240 bushels salt and 2 hhds. molasses.

DEPARTED.—On the 1st. inst. Steam boat NORTH CAROLINA, with 25 hhds. and 2 kegs tobacco; 247 bales cotton; 299 barrels flour; 14 boxes; 15 barrels; 3 hhd.

David B. Crane & Co's.
SPRING Importation of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY**, direct from England, is received and for sale.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1825—9-2t

Notice.
ON Friday the 6th day of May next, will be offered for sale at the Auction Store of Edward W. Willkings, all the estate of James Townes, both real and personal.—Consisting of valuable Houses and Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, Slaves, Horses, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.—To satisfy a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by the said James Townes.—Terms liberal, as made known at the time of sale.
JOHN CLARK, } Trustees,
R. STRANGE. }
April 7, 1825.—9-4ds

Ranaway
FOR the Subscriber, a Negro Man named PETER, about forty or forty five years of age, yellow complexioned, with the first finger of the hand cut off to a short stump, and a large scar across his breast. When spoken to he has a down look. Any person apprehending said negro and delivering him to me or confining him in jail so that I get him, shall receive a reward of ten dollars.
JAMES LAWRY.
March 20—1tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.
The Justices, &c. to use } Original Attachment
of Rebecca Going } levied on 596 acres
vs. } land, lying on the south
Jesse Mann, } west side of Cape Fear
river, adjoining Jesse Northington, Randolph, and others, 27 January, 1825
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Jesse Mann, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, therefore, *Ordered* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that he appear, reply and plead, on or before the next term of this Court, or judgment will be taken against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the same.

WITNESS, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825 and 49th year of American Independence.
9-6t JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Bridge Sale.
IN pursuance of a Decreeal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of February next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river, called and known by the name of "*Mr. Arthur's Bridge*," on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.
JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clerk
January 7.—1-t.

Further Postponement.
THE sale of the above Bridge is postponed until Monday the 2d day of May next
JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.
April 7.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side features a dark, heavily textured binding edge, likely made of wood or a similar material, showing signs of wear and grain. The right side is a lighter, off-white or light gray area, which appears to be the paper of the document. This area shows some staining, discoloration, and a slightly rough texture, suggesting it might be an old or damaged page. The overall appearance is that of a close-up, vertical view of a book's edge or a narrow section of a manuscript.

POETRY.

THE RUINED FLOWER.

Its stems were broke! the desert wind
Pass'd rudely o'er its slender head,
It silent droop'd—its petals fell,
Till all its hues and fragrance fled.
The chilling frost of evening hour
Shone coldly on the dying flower.
Lone withered flower! perchance the doom
That nipt thee in the day of youth,
May be inscrib'd upon my tomb,
Too deep for Time to blot its truth:
And tears too late by Sorrow shed,
May freeze and glitter on my bed.
And better this my fate should be,
Than stab confiding Virtue's breast,
Better to live in misery—
Better to die with love unblest,
Than build the hope of future fame
On Beauty's wreck—on Woman's shame.
BOSTON BARD.

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 29th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support. The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.
Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—
The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, \$8; for Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar, &c. \$5; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, \$5; for the Trifling, girls \$3—and boys \$3.50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.
F. A. MORELL.
Fayetteville, March 29—8-1f

New Stores to Rent.

THE Stores under the Lafayette Hotel have been finished in a superior manner. A bed room for each Tenement will be reserved in the Hotel if required, and large and convenient Warehouses are provided for each Store.
For further particulars apply to B. Donaldson, or to Martin McPherson, sen.
Fayetteville, March 31—8-4t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 14, 1835.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections are in the words following, viz:—
"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That all subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.
"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption on the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of such new certificate; nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.
"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sums and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are, also, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.
The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.
Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the said sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
Dec. 15—8-13025

For Liverpool.

THE Superior brig, DANUBE, Capt. HENNINGSON, is daily expected to arrive in Wilmington, and having the greater part of her Cargo ready, will meet with immediate dispatch for Liverpool. For freight of 250 bales Cotton, apply to Mr. W. H. Lippitt, Wilmington, or to CHARLES T. HAIGH, Fayetteville, March 30th, 1825—8-5t

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance. Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.
E. E. LEWIS.
March 31, 1825—8-1f

Notice.

THE subscriber intends removing from this place in a few weeks, and is desirous of settling his business before his departure. Those persons who placed papers in his hands for collection are particularly notified to call at the office of D. Ochilree, Esq. and have the same settled forthwith.
FREDK. MOORE.
Constable.
Fayetteville, 26th March, 1825—8-3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of Nov. last, a negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexioned, and rather stout; wore off domestic clothes, which were all he took with him. He was brought from Person county, near the Virginia line, about 12 years ago, and I think it probable he may endeavor to get back there, and will probably attempt to pass for a free man. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the said negro, will be compensated with the above reward.
JESSE WAMBLE.
Chatham County, on Deep river, 6 miles from Tyson's Post Office.
March 31—8-6wpd.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin McPherson, sen.
February 2nd—100-1f

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.
By Order,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.
March 17—6-1t

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, has been dissolved, and all the effects of said concern have been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—
This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same.
WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
15th March, 1825—6-1f

\$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a STEEL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M. Ryburn in Fayetteville.
THOS. DAVIS.
Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-1f

For Sale,

11 hds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1300 bushels Turkeys Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.
by ANGUS TAYLOR.
March 16, 1825—6-1f

Tredwell, Kissam, & Co.

No. 245, Pearl Street, New-York.
Have received by late arrivals from Liverpool;
20 Casks Hops, Carolina
100 doz. Spades
100 doz. Shovels
50 bags Trace Chains
4 casks English Wagon Boxes
10 do. Wood Screws
3 do. Table Knives and Forks, Ivory, Buck, Stag, &c.
3 do. Pen, Pocket, Spanish and Cotton Knives,
2 do. Shoe, Bread and Butcher's Knives
5 cases Guns
2 do. do with Percussion Lock
4 casks flat bottom Brass Candlesticks
60 doz. Scythe Blades, Waldron's, Goddard's, &c.
10 do. do. Patent Cast Steel
3 casks Hand and Pannel Saws
Also on Hand,
Mill, Cross Cut and Pit Saws
Glue, Hide Whips,
Short and long bit Axes, approved makers
Frying Pans, Wire and Hair Seives
Cotton and Wool Cards
Cut Nails, assorted, 3d to 40d
Hollow-ware, Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Skillets, &c.
And a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and LOOKING GLASSES, for sale in parcels to suit the country trade.
6-5t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Murdoch Martin, Exe- Original attachment, levied outor of John Martin, on 250 acres of Land on deceased both sides of Richland creek, joining the lands of Hugh Kelly and others.
John Murchison, I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiff's demand.
CORN. DOWD, Clerk.
March 16—4-6t

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

12 hds. St. Croix Sugar
15 do. New Orleans ditto
44 bags prime Green Coffee
36 do. 2d quality ditto
Loaf Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Tea
Pimento, Pepper, Indigo
Cut Nails, Iron, Wine Bottles, &c. &c.
50 casks Lime
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
March 15—6-1t

R. F. YARBROUGH

OFFERS FOR SALE,
8 hds. prime Jamaica Coffee,
30 bags " Porto Rico and Cuba ditto
14 hds. Muscovado Sugar,
10 bbls. do. do.
5 do. do. do.
40 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Turkeys Island ditto,
Dupont's Powder,
Lead, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c. &c.
March 2—4-1f

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.
Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.
Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.
HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.
March 9—5-8t

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d of May next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs, viz:

278 acres on Cape Fear, listed by John Atkins, jr.
123 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Thomas Branch
100 acres on Mill creek; listed by Ceily Gilbert
106 acres on Hay Meadow; listed by George Luther
150 acres on Hector's creek; listed by Isham Prince
150 acres on ditto; listed by Timothy Spence for B. Johnston
125 acres on Mill creek; listed by Elisha Spence
1397 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Redick Stephens for J. Leuch
1276 acres on Hector's creek; listed by John Spence, sen.
410 acres on Beaver Dam, listed by S. Senter for heirs of Wm. Hays
483 acres on Butler's creek; listed by Jones Stephens
100 acres on Jumping Run; listed by Alex. Clark
525 acres on Barbacue; listed by Neill Clark
470 acres on Duncan's creek; listed by Colin Cameron
487 1/2 acres on the Cypress; listed by Neil Kelly
100 acres on Jumping run; listed by Neill McNeill
462 1/2 acres on Upper Little river; listed by Daniel Ray
150 acres on Jumping run, listed by Nancy Stewart
1100 acres on Neill's creek, formerly the heirs of Stephen Johnston, not listed
360 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly Benjamin Beard's, not listed
200 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly the heirs of A. Grizzard, not listed
300 acres on the Pond branch; formerly the heirs of Nicholas Prince, not listed
175 acres on Hector's creek; belonging to John Rogers, not listed
230 acres on Hector's creek; formerly William Morrison's, not listed
160 acres on Barbacue; formerly Thomas Cameo's, not listed
725 acres on Barbacue; belonging to Alexander Cameron, not listed
JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.
By LEWIS BLACKSON, D. S. ff.
December 10, 1824—5tds.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of taxable property which I propose to sell, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1823, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville.

By whom listed.	Lots or acres of Land.	Valuation.	General Description.	Tax.
Burch, Thomas D.	one do	50	opposite former residence of Nathan Pearce	23
Burklow, John	one do	25 1/2	acre Raiford's Lane	11
	56 acres	165	near town, joins John Murchison	76
	206 do	100	Black river, near Aversborough	46
Campbell, Mary	one do	100	with old house, North street	42
Eddy, Jacob	one do	200	with old house, Hovan street	92
Jackson, Needham,	one do	50	unimproved, Daniel Cameron's, North street	23
Livingston, Catharine	one do	800	dwelling house, Campbellton	92
McQueen, Alex.	one do	25	unimproved, joins Deming	11
	1100 acres	500	Rickfish, joins Mrs. Cade	230
	200 do	25	Horsers creek	11 1/2
MacKay, Malcolm	1 lot	100	55 by 132, unimproved, Mumfords street, joins Peggy Martin	46
	800 acres	800	supposed to be where he lives, given in for Neill McKay	368
	38 do	38	joins Lomack and McLennon	18
McKainey, Daniel by Neill	1 lot	75	79 feet by 95, Hillsborough and Champney streets	35
	1 do	125	1-10 acre, front 100 feet, Hillsborough str't, back to Frink street	57
McLeod, Elinor, by D. Stephenson	1 do	200	Maiden Lane, between McQueen and Ochilree	92
Peyton, Thos. W.	1 do	200	with improvements, dwelling &c. Hillsborough street	92
Russell, Mark	1 do 68 1/2 acres	1500	Blount's creek, north side Person street	6
Russell, John, by William R.	1 do 7 acres	200	Back of D. Davis	90
	1 do 1 1/2 acres	100	Clarendon bridge	92
Vann, James	1 do	300	house &c. part of 94 and 95 Campbellton	138
Do. for Marion Vann	1 do	200	with improvements, east of Wm. Vann's part of No. 94, Campbellton	92

The following is returned as unlisted; double tax will be exacted.

Burklow, Betsey	1 lot	130	her residence, north street	138
Dickson, John, estate	1 do	200	3 1/2 of 3 acres N. Pearce's Campbellton	1
	1 do	50	landings	184
	1 do	50	40 by 50 Cool Spring street,	46
	1 do	50	Cool Spring street, formerly Burches	46
	1 do	25	3 acre Leonards, Person, and Russell street	23
Evans, Thomas, estate	3 do	25	63 feet front in Baker's plan	23
	4 do	60	unimproved, No. 38, 65, 109 and 112 Campbellton	55
	5 do	60	between Hillsborough and Ramsay street	92
Garner, Thomas	1 do	100	with house, 4 acre No. 13 Campbellton	46
Johnston, Charles II.	1 do	700	Brick tenement, Brick Row, north side Hay street	644
Jones, Levan, estate	3 do	450	Dwelling &c. Campbellton	414
	28 1/2 acres	100	East side Cape Fear, Newbern road	92
	7 acres	500	Jug factory	460
Robins, Gurdon	1 lot	600	house and improvements, joins Wilcox Green street	562
	1 do	50	60 feet front, joins Candle Factory	52
	68 acres	135	part sold, Murchison road. Sherod Fort's residence	128

WILLIAM WADDILL, Jr.
for JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.
March 19—4-4w

REMOVAL.

L. R. MARTENSE has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. E. E. Lewis, one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Cotton Cords, Straw Bonnets, Men's Imitation Beaver Hats, &c. at wholesale and retail.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—3931f.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.
JAS. HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—3871f.

Lease of the

NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.
There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.
The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.
Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.
The most satisfactory references will be required.
March 23—7-1f

For Rent.

A House formerly occupied by Mr. William Nott, at the foot of Hay Mount.
Apply to
A. WHITING.
Fayetteville, March 24, 1825—7-1f

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expo. issued from the office of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the district of North Carolina, and to me directed, I shall expose for sale, for cash, at the Court House in Sampson county, on the first Monday in May next, the following tracts of land, viz. 540 acres of land lying eight miles below Sampson County House, known by the name of Rocky Marsh land, also 300 acres lying on Jumping run, four miles below the above tract; levied on as the lands of A. S. Brown and Jas. Holmes at the instance of the Postmaster General. Also, on the same day, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the following tracts of land, viz: 50 acres of land lying on Deggins Meadow, joining the lands of James Owen—one hundred acres of land on Sassafras Bay, joining the lands of J. J. McMillan, levied on as the lands of James J. Cummings, at the instance of the Postmaster General. United States Bank notes or specie will be required of all purchasers at the above sales, in payment of their purchase money.
BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal.
March 21st 1825—7-1t

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.
JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
September 30—3821f

Quantico Canal Lottery

Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June
And completed in a few minutes

SCHEME:

1	\$10,000
1	6,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
1	1,538
6	1,000
6	500
6	200
156	24
312	12
468	8
7,800	4

8,760 Prizes.
15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets, at \$3 25,
Whole Tickets \$4—Half \$2—

81. Packages of ten tickets, embracing 50 Nos. of the Lottery, which necessarily draw at least \$13 60 net, many chances for capitals, or packages, may be had the same rate. Orders for Tickets in the Quantico Canal Lottery, will be received at The Post-Office, Fayetteville, Feb. 17—2-1f

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he furnishes all kinds of furniture in his line, and Chair making, at the shortest notice, neatness and dispatch, at less prices than elsewhere, for cash or barter.
N. B. All kinds of repairing done in his line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—3931f.

Righty Dollars Reward

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a master's will, by which they were set at liberty to the laws of North-Carolina; and the will having been declared null by the of the courts.
The above reward will be given for each, and the same in proportion for each, to any person who will return them, or secure them in any way they may be recovered by their rightfull owner.
The following is a description of these slaves: A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, about round shouldered, chunky made, inclined when he talks fast, and pretends to be a Teneer, his wife, thick made, complexioned low, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a one 14, yellow complexion, well set, one teeth out, lips when he talks. Penny, a ter of Teneer, appears about six years old.
N. B. All kinds of repairing done in his line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—3931f.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Term, 1825.

Alexander McKay Original attachment, levied on John McKay, lands, 390 acres on the of Horsers creek, including a mill dam; 320 acres, including the big Little river; an undivided half of on Crane's creek; 200 acres on the Branch—25th February, 1825. James Armstrong as garnishee.
It appearing to the Court that John McKay, defendant, is an inhabitant of another State, that publication be made in the "Observer," printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, the defendant appear, reply and plead to the first Monday in June next, or he will be entered against him for the amount of the demand and the property levied on and sold to his recovery.
Witness, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday of March, 1825.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
March 16—6-6t

Valuable Lands & Mills for

THE subscriber offers for sale 090 acres of Land, on the River, in Cumberland county, which there are about 1200 of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it produces good hay, the rest abounds with would winter a large stock of cattle, enclosed at a small expense. The remainder land is covered with the best pine for saws in each frame; both of which are lately re-built, and are in the best order. A good bridge over the river at the some cleared ground, under good fences, garden, and the necessary buildings for the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, saws tools, may be had with the mills. Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River county, known by the name of the which is well known to be one of the best tracts of land in that part of the county, well abounds with excellent springs, within fifty yards of the houses. The either good bottom or cotton land of a very ty. It has a good orchard, and a large open land.
Also, one lot and the buildings situated in the town of Fayetteville, street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph B. also, one lot situated on Person street, the hill towards Campbellton.
I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lower Little River will, in my absence, be those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. who lives in the neighborhood. The cttetville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, in Moore county, by myself. I will part of the above property very low, at a liberal credit.
R. W. WILKINSON.

Blanks for sale here